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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Project	Date	Author

TITLE

REPORT ON FALL INSECT SURVEY

CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST

October 1941

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By
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December 10, 1941

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SUBJECT—

INDEX NO.—

REPORT ON FALL INSECT SURVEY,

CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST

October 1941

A survey to determine the status of forest insect infestations was made by J. M. Miller and D. DeLeon october 26, 27, and 28, 1941 on the Cleveland National Forest. This survey covered the following areas: Laguna Recreation, Julian-Pine Hills, Corte Madera, Pine Valley, and Trabuco.

Laguna Recreation Area

Nine miles of road strip 10 chains wide were run in this area. It is estimated that a total of 640 acres was covered by this survey. The data secured for 1941 are given below and, for comparative purposes, the loss which occurred the previous year (1940) on what is believed to be a representative section.

Type of Infestation	Size of Trees Killed				
	Reproduction*	Poles		Trees over 10"	
	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Flathead	0	56	1	103	0
Flathead-Fungus	0	—	1	—	0
X	10	54**	15	—	5
Fungus	54	0	14	0	5

* Reproduction was not spotted in 1940

** Includes trees over 10"

The above table shows that there was a very considerable drop in 1941 in the number of trees which were apparently killed by flatheads and an apparent increase in the number of fungus infected trees. The report of last spring1/, however, indicated that the fungus may have been much more common in the trees in 1940 than it appeared to be from root collar examinations. Consequently the data in the above table should be considered merely as an indication of the incidence of the fungus infection.

The table does show that there has been such an appreciable drop in the number of trees infested by flatheads, regardless of whether these trees were infected by the fungus, that control work against the

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1/ DeLeon, Donald. May 22, 1941. Some Biological Considerations of the 1940-1941 Mt. Laguna Recreational Area Control Job.

flathead is not warranted except in camp ground areas where the dead trees will have to be taken out sooner or later.

Dr. W. W. Wagener spent several days in October making a study of the fungus and will no doubt prepare a report on the role it plays in this area.

Julian-Pine Hills Area

The infestation in this area has subsided somewhat, and has almost completely disappeared from the borders of the 1939 burn. Groups of trees infested in 1941 in areas north and east of Julian are smaller than those of last year. The Ips confusus infestation of last year has almost completely disappeared and only trees infested with Dendroctonus brevicomis occur. Overwintering broods of the latter beetle are quite heavy and aggressive. Groups of 5, 6, and 10 trees were noted near the burn of 1941 north of Julian. It is expected that there will be an increase in the number of trees killed by this beetle in this area in 1942. About 60 trees with overwintering D. brevicomis brood are estimated to be in the Julian area.

The large groups of 1940 killed trees recorded last year for the Pine Hills area are now black tops. There are trees in scattered groups of 2 to 6 with overwintering D. brevicomis brood. It is estimated that there are about 25 infested trees in the Pine Hills area.

Control work is not recommended for the area since no Forest Service lands are involved and private owners have not manifested much interest in the problem.

Corte Madera

The infestation in this area is practically negligible. It is of the same type as that found in the Laguna Recreational area being a mixture of X-trees, fungus trees, and trees with brood of Ips oregoni and flatheads. The owners of this tract have been continuing maintenance control for a number of years and can be expected to treat any infested trees that are on their lands this winter. There may be about 10 infested trees in this unit.

Maintenance control work is recommended for this area. All infested trees noted were on private lands and no obligation by the Forest Service is likely to be involved.

Trabuco District

This is a steep, precipitous country with the timber type a mixture of Coulter pine and knobcone pine. The present stand on some slopes consists of very dense second growth about 30 years old, which apparently came in after a burn that wiped out most of the old stand.

There is considerable Peridermium infection of tops and branches and in a few cases it appears that entire trees have been killed. Losses from bark beetle attacks is very low. Control work is not recommended for this area.

Pine Valley

There are two small centers of flathead infestation in the fringe of ponderosa pine on the north side of Pine Valley. These have been going on for several years with much the same behavior as the active centers in the Laguna area. Practically all of the dying trees are infested by the pine flathead.

In this survey attention was given to the root collar and the same fungus as that on the Laguna area was found. These centers are all on private land. The owners have been cutting dead trees, but there was no evidence that any serious attention had been given to disposal of the infested bark.

No control work by the Forest Service is recommended for this area, but the private lot owners should be encouraged to use a control method in disposing of the flathead infested trees on their properties.

Respectfully submitted.

Donald DeLeon
Associate Entomologist

Berkeley, California
December 10, 1941

Approved by:

J. M. MILLER
Senior Entomologist, In Charge

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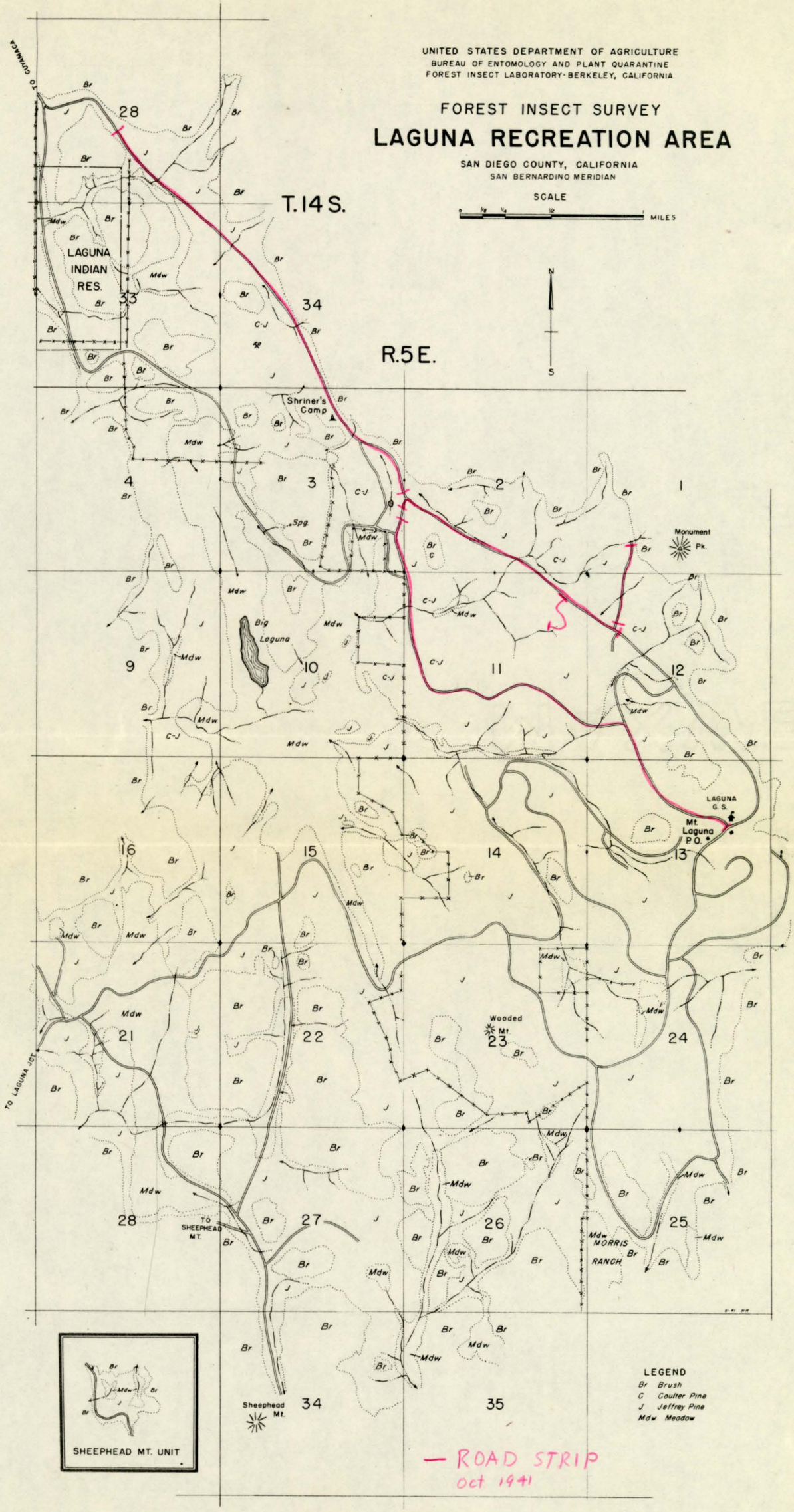
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
FOREST INSECT LABORATORY - BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

FOREST INSECT SURVEY

LAGUNA RECREATION AREA

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN

SCALE
0 1/8 1/4 1/2 1 MILES



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Oct 1941